

New-York Weekly Museum.

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ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established in Common Council, Dec. 5, 1787.

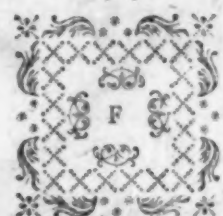
A Loaf of inspected superfine Wheat Flour, to weigh Two Pounds Five Ounces, for Six-Pence.

A Loaf of Rye Flour, to weigh One Pound Twelve Ounces, for Three Pence.

THE DELINEATOR, NUMBER XVIII.

To the DELINEATOR,

S I R,



EW men take a retrospective view of their lives without being sensible of their mispent time: days, weeks, months, years have been employed in ridiculous and frivolous pursuits, whilst they missed the most favourable opportunities of advancing their fortunes, and making the remainder of their lives easy and comfortable.

The man of fictitious pleasure has devoted the greatest part of his life in fashionable gaities and dissipations, misjudging that felicity was to be found in noise and bustle in crowds, in balls and public places; and is, at length, convinced, that here only the external appearance of pleasure is to be met with, and here he has only grasped the shadow, when he thought to enjoy the substance.

The libertine and debauchee, after wallowing for a succession of years in stews, and passing their nights in inebriate revels, now lament that they had not spent that portion of time in a rational manner; by which they might have preserved their health which they have sacrificed at the shrine of prostitution; and, probably, become victims, if not spectacles to their lust; or from repeated intoxication are now tortured with the gout, or racked with the stone.

Even the miser who, by usury and every kind of rapacity, has amassed thousands, whilst he denied himself the common necessities of life; when he has attained the summit of his wishes in point of pelf, looks back with the most mortifying reflection at having lost the best part of his life, (when health, youth, and vigour would have enabled him to enjoy his ill gotten hoard) in an eternal round of fears and apprehensions, terrors and doubts, about the validity of his securities, or the dangers to which he stood exposed by his extortions; and now that old age, disease, and decrepitude have assailed him, he finds himself incapable of enjoying his riches, and owns

"—an equal fate besides,

"The wretch that digs, and the wretch that hides."

In fine, look through every rank and station of life, and there is scarce any human beings capable of reflection, who do not wish to pass the greater part of their time over again, thinking that they could turn it far more to their advantage and happiness than they have done, though their ima-

inations have been tortured how to get rid of it, at the expence of health, ease, and contentment.

It is not a little astonishing, that time, which is the most precious thing in the world, should be held in such contempt by all ranks of people. The loss of wealth, and even the loss of health, may be recovered; but the loss of time is absolutely irrecoverable: neither the mines of Peru, nor all the treasures of the East, can purchase a single moment, or recall one instant; for

"Our life is all but one instant now!"

The last is gone for ever—and the next is uncertain, as our mortal existence must terminate one moment or other.

Nevertheless, we constantly hear of time hanging insupportably heavy upon our hands, and parties are hourly made to kill time, which we might from thence conclude was our most mortal enemy, and that by the destruction of it, we gained such a conquest as would render our triumph, and our future days completely happy: but how ridiculous the conceit, when those very days must consist of time that must also be slain to make the triumph complete.

Men of the most lively imaginations, and most philosophic turn of thinking, complain of l'ennui. Lord Chesterfield, in several of his letters to his son, bitterly complains of it; and low spirits are so much in vogue, that a first-rate beauty is not ashamed to own that she has a cordial in her closet as an antidote to them.

The freethinker, who is troubled with the spleen, disbelieving the existence of a future state, has another remedy for l'ennui. A pistol kills both time and himself; and Philosophers with great *jang froid*, attribute these rash deeds to the heaviness of our climate, particularly in the month of September, and seem to think it the birth-right of an American to be his own executioner in the course of any one of those thirty days. It is to be hoped, however, that the ensuing month will not be particularly distinguished by any of those self and time-killing bravoes. But suicide is now almost as frequent upon this continent as in England.

This sets pretended philosophy at naught, and proves that these rash deeds are not the effects of a heavy, gloomy atmosphere; but of a heavy, gloomy disposition, wrought up by melancholy reflections, when there is not mental fortitude sufficient to oppose their influence.

The influence the example of Cato has had upon weak minds, added to the seeming authority of Addison in the soliloquy of the tragedy of that name, may, probably, not have a little contributed to this practice. In this respect I cannot help thinking, that Addison has contributed as much towards suicide, as Gay, by the heroism of Mac-heath in the Beggar's Opera, has been conducive to increasing to the number of highwaymen.

But to resume after this digression, which naturally forced itself upon me: The proper economy of time cannot be too attentively adverted to: it not only constitutes the whole extent of our lives, but should be rendered productive of all that is estimable. I cannot, therefore, conclude more

pertinently than in the last lines of Pope, in the epitaph which he wrote for himself upon a sun dial:

"Here, reader, mark, perhaps now in thy prime,

The stealing steps of never standing time,
Thou'lt be what I am—catch the present hour,
Employ that well—for that's within thy pow'r."

A CONSTANT READER.

The CAPTIVE LIBERATED: A FRAGMENT.

"IT was the gracious intention of nature, to have made thee happy in the enjoyment of freedom and the society of kindred beings: cruel accident has controuled this dispensation; at once depriving thee of liberty and social bliss. Be mine the heartfelt happiness, by an humble agency, to fulfil the order of Providence—restoring thee to all the enjoyments of fellowship and freedom."

Sweet as forgiveness to the doomed and desponding victim, seemed the words of this well-known, angel voice to my soul: they were the accents of mercy, breathed in tenderness and love—and addressed by the amiable *****, to a feathered songster, her little captive.

"Yes, impatient flutterer, continued the lovely moralist, charming as is thy song which salutes the morning, and call me from forgetfulness—grateful as is the expression of thy hovering wings whilst I offer thee food, yet more pleasing will be the reflection to have given thee freedom, and more grateful the joy to have restored thee to the wife of friendship, or the fond expectation of more anxious love."

Go, pretty warbler, wing thy happy flight,
To scenes of social joy, and fond delight—
Where friendship's song shall hail thy swift return,

And love's pure flame with brightest radiance burn.
Should furly winter, in an angry mood,
Refuse thee shelter, or deny thee food,
Return sweet robin—bore my soft'ning care
Shall find thee shelter, and thy food prepare.

The Merciless Planter and the two Generous Negroes.

A Planter of Virginia, who was owner of a considerable number of slaves, instead of regarding them as human creatures, and of the same species with himself, used them with the utmost cruelty, whipping and torturing them for the slightest faults. One of these, thinking any change preferable to slavery, under such a barbarian, attempted to make his escape among the mountain Indians, but unfortunately, was taken and brought back to his master. Poor Arthur, (so he was called) was immediately ordered to receive 300 lashes, stark naked, which were to be given him by his fellow slaves, among whom happened to be a new Negro, (so they call those slaves just brought from Africa,) purchased by the Planter the day before. This slave, the moment he saw the unhappy wretch destined to the lashes, flew to his arms, and embraced him with th-

greatest tenderness: The other returned his transports, and nothing could be more moving than their mutual bemoaning each other's misfortunes. Their master was soon given to understand that they were countrymen and intimate friends, and that *Arthur* had formerly, in a battle with a neighbouring nation, saved his friend's life at the extreme hazard of his own.—The *new Negro*, at the same time, threw himself at the planter's feet with tears, beseeching him, in the most moving manner, to spare his friend, or, at least, to suffer him to undergo the punishment in his room, protesting, he would sooner die ten thousand deaths than lift his hand against him. But the wretch looking on this as an affront to the absolute power he pretended over him, ordered *Arthur* to be immediately tied to a tree, and his friend to give him the lashes; telling him too, he should himself receive a score. The *new Negro*, amazed at the barbarity so unbecoming a human creature, with a generous disdain refused to obey him, at the same time upbraiding him with his cruelty; upon which, the Planter turning all his rage on him, ordered him to be immediately stripped, and commanded *Arthur* (to whom he promised forgiveness) to give his countryman the lashes himself had been destined to receive. This proposal too was received with scorn, each protesting he would rather suffer the most dreadful torture than injure his friend.—This generous conflict, which must have raised the strongest feeling in a breast susceptible of pity, did but the more enflame the monster, who now determined they should both be made examples of, and to satiate his revenge, was resolved to whip them himself;—He was just preparing to begin with *Arthur*, when the *new Negro* drew a knife from his pocket, stabbed the Planter to the heart, and at the same time struck it to his own, rejoicing with his last breath, that he had revenged his friend, and rid the world of such a monster.

What a glaring instance is here of barbarity in one bred among Christians; and of a noble, disinterested friendship, and true greatness of soul in these two unhappy wretches!

MAXIMS and REFLECTIONS, recommended to the Consideration of the LADIES.

LXI. WHEN a daughter, perhaps a favourite daughter, turns out unruly, foolish, wanton; when she disobeys her parents, disgraces her education, dishonours her sex, disappoints the hopes she had raised; when she throws herself away on a man unworthy of her, or if disposed, yet by his or her situation, unqualified to make her happy,—what her parents, in any of these cases must necessarily suffer, may be conjectured by others—it can be felt only by themselves.

LXII. Were virtue, said an ancient philosopher, to appear amongst men in a visible shape, what vehement desires would she enkindle? Virtue exhibited by a lovely young female, of improved understanding and gentle manners, may be said to appear with the most alluring aspect, surrounded by the graces; and that breast must be cold indeed, which does not take fire at the sight.

LXIII. A woman, it is certain, if she be so disposed, has the power of plaguing the husband of her aversion out of every real enjoyment: a power, of which nothing, however, can justify the exercise, and which, when exercised, is like every other act of tyranny, sure to recoil upon the tyrant.

LXIV. Virtuous love, like true devotion, flies from noise, seeks retirement, and delights to in-

duge itself unobserved by all but the object of its veneration.

LXV. Simplicity in dress is the inseparable companion both of genuine grace, and real modesty: if it does not always strike at first sight (of which it seldom fails) it is sure, however, where it does strike to produce the deepest, and most permanent impressions.

LXVI. Modesty is a necessary ornament to the fair-sex; but true modesty is widely different from the airs of disdain, those pretences of aversion to man, which we meet in some women. Every thing over-done is liable of suspicion. Innocence in woman wants not the aid of ostentation; like integrity in man, it rests in its own consciousness: not so, however, as to neglect the rules of prudence and circumspection.

LXVII. That virtue which requires to be ever guarded, is scarce worth the sentinel.

LXVIII. Gratitude causes the most delicious sensations in the heart at that happy age when pride comes not to inflame, or when we have not learned to lessen the value of favours received, by humbling reflections, or by a rigid scrutiny into the motives of that beneficence of which we are the objects.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, (Germany) October 30.

Although we have heard from Vienna, that Oczakow was ready to fall into the hands of the Russians, we have every reason to believe the taking of this fortress will be very difficult, if not impossible, this year; as by authentic letters received here from the Russian head quarters, they have little hopes of it themselves.

The presence of the Capt. Pacha, who is only two leagues from Oczakow, near the Isle of Berezan, gives great courage to the numerous garrison, whilst the Russians have a number of sick, besides having lost a considerable body of troops by death, and in the different sallies.

Their letters give an account of the folly made by the Turks at the end of August, in which the Russians lost many thousand men, although their friends conceal it. The truth is, that Gen. Suwarow, who commanded the left wing of the army, was the occasion that bloody affair, by constantly defying the enemy, who at last sallied out on his troops with such fury, that they cut down all in their way, before Prince Repuin had time to come to his assistance. The whole of the left wing were massacred to the general confusion, and the Gen. was dangerously wounded, the Lieutenant-General and thirty officers were killed, besides forty more officers wounded.

This event obliged Prince Potemkin to change the position of his camp, and to alter the distribution of his troops. To this unfortunate event may be added the blowing up of the grand magazine in the fortress of Kinburn, by which 800 men were buried in the ruins.—The excessive heats have been another obstacle against the siege. Nevertheless, the partisans of Russia still assert it will be carried before the end of the campaign; but in truth, if so, it must be by some happy revolution in favour of the besiegers, for it will not be by force of arms.

VIENNA, October 22.

The Emperor, after visiting the fortresses of Temeswar and Arad, (at the first of which places Marshal Pelegrini remains as Governor) returned to the army on the 15th of October, which on the 16th had reached a village called Soha, and was

expected to arrive at Apova, on the banks of the Danube, this day or to-morrow.

The division under General Wartenleben, consisting of about 15,000 men, has re-taken possession of Caransebes, and extended its patrols as far as Cornia: General Dalton advances with his corps to Werschetz and Weiskirchen. The Turks remain masters of Media, Schuppaneck and Orsova; but they have abandoned Panfova, and their principal force occupies the two banks of the Danube in the neighbourhood of Belgrade.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

By a letter from Holland in the last Dutch mail, we learn, that the whole continent of Europe look upon England's being obliged to become a party in the war which now rages in the Northern Kingdoms, as an unavoidable event; and the bustle of warlike preparations going forward in the French ports, seem to confirm these conjectures in the strongest manner. In the port of Cherbourg, which (after all that was said respecting the destruction of its stupendous cones) is now capable of affording reception and shelter to a powerful navy, a strong squadron of ships of war is arming, destined, as is reported, as a fleet of manoeuvre, but from the method of manning it, has a very suspicious, or rather hostile complexion.

An account having, it is said, been transmitted from the Agent of the Admiralty to London, of the impracticability of engaging mariners to enter on board the Royal Navy, at the port of Dublin, orders, we hear, are arrived to offer premiums to such as are willing to engage.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, January 14.

The proprietors of the land in Conway, in which the SILVER MINE was lately discovered, have petitioned the supreme executive, to grant leave to one of the convicts at Castle-William, and who is acquainted with Mineralogy, to assist in refining, and extracting the silver from the ore. A specimen of the virgin silver, the product of this mine, which this Mineralist refined on the Castle, in presence of the Commissary-General, and some other persons, was exhibited to the Council. It is said, that one hundred weight of the crude ore, will produce sixteen ounces pure silver.

WINCHESTER, Dec. 24.

Early on Monday morning last, a small dwelling house, occupied by Mr. Whaley, about a mile from this town, by some accident took fire on the roof, and in a few moments was levelled with the ground; the unfortunate family having scarce time to save the children which were in bed. The furniture in the house, and a stack of corn at a little distance, were nearly all consumed.

The same morning a small cabin, near Woodville, was also burnt by accident.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

The lives of the citizens are in eminent danger, at this season, by the improper, nay, criminal conduct of some of our sleighing parties.

A woman was trodden under the feet of a pair of horses in a sleigh, last evening, at the corner of Chestnut and Second streets; a young man, the pride and delight of fond parents, had both his legs broken, by a similar proceeding; and sundry accidents, some of which are equally shocking to humanity, have lately happened, in different parts of this city, by sleigh drivers. How vain are our boastings about the advantages of society, when the lives of the inhabitants are thus sported with in the streets of Philadelphia!

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 23.

Last Saturday a bill passed the assembly for raising the sum of *Thirteen Thousand Pounds* on the city of New-York, by tax, for defraying the expense of the New Buildings erecting in the city for the accommodation of Congress.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated October 30, 1788.

"The soldiers who had been placed in the houses of several merchants, who had refused to pay the tax laid on them by the chamber of commerce, were ordered to be withdrawn by the general. It was well done. For we were on the eve of having the most dreadful carnage in St. Pierre! the stores and shops were shut, and the streets were covered with people disposed to requite every thing. The whole is attributed to the Intendant, who has fallen sick, and will depart for France next month."

There is at present in Dublin garrison, a private soldier of the name of Johnson, who is one of those eccentric characters rare to be met with in life. He is the second son of Richard Johnson, Esq. of the county of Westmeath, a gentleman possessed of about twelve hundred a year; he has had a most extraordinary itch for the military life which neither hardships nor misfortune, time nor experience, could cure him of. At the age of eleven, he ran away from school, and enlisted as a sifer, after the lapse of a year he was discovered and brought home; he was then sent to a seminary in Scotland, and no less than nine times enlisted for a common soldier, but was as often purchased out. He was at length sent to the West-Indies to a near relation; but unable to refrain from his favourite mode of life, prevailed upon his friend to purchase a pair of colours for him; these he soon afterwards sold, and after a variety of changes, was abandoned entirely by his relations. He is now on garrison duty, and often amuses himself with tuning.—"How merrily we live that Soldiers be?—How happy's the Soldier who lives on his pay?" and similar compositions, in that stile, of gaiety generally is the result of little thought and cheerful spirits.

A number of the wheelbarrow men attempted, on the evening of the 11th instant, to escape from the gaol in Philadelphia, by digging under the foundation of the building; the gaoler, when they were on the point of escaping, discovered the plot. We hear the gaoler found it expedient to fire upon them, by which two or three are mortally wounded.

Extract of a letter from the Western Country, dated Fort Harmar, Nov. 20, 1783.

"Since I wrote you last, the two messengers have come in from the Omie river; along with them came young Brant, Captain Davis, and a number of warriors of the Six Nations. They have returned to the Falls of Muskingum, where Captain Brant is to be with upwards of 600 warriors of different tribes. We expect an express will arrive in the course of to-day from them, which will inform us definitively whether they mean to attend the treaty at this place or not: I have as yet my doubts on the subject.

"A party of soldiers will in about twenty days take possession of the old fort near the mouth of the Great Miami, in order to protect Judge Symme's intended settlement, and those of Kentucky. I hope it will be the means of breaking up that cursed nest of villains who are lurking about that place.

"Since writing the above, the Governor has received dispatches from the Falls of the Muskingum; what they contain, I am as yet in the dark; however, we have heard that Capt. Brant had arrived there, with about two hundred warriors of

the Six Nations, and that he was waiting the arrival of the chiefs and warriors of the other nations."

Married on Thursday the 15th inst. by the Rev. James Muir, JAMES DUNLAP, Esq. merchant, to Miss JANE MONCRIEFF, both of this city.

"Now without care, or envious strife,

"I'll steal along the road of life,

"And pleas'd and pleasing, free from harms,

"Lock'd safe within her peaceful arms,

"Love, through live, shall ne'er decay,

"But life shall be one holiday,

"No wintry blasts shall loiter here,

"But summer reign through all the year."

ARRIVALS *since our last.*

Brigs, Peggy, Mulholland, Bristol; Carolina, Mead, Wilmington, N. C. Polly, Adams, Cape-Fear, N. C. Bark Nelly, Smith, Dublin; Abigail, Harris, Limerick.

Schooners, Sucky, Hitchbirth, Charleston; Sincerity, White, Baltimore.

Sloops, Jenny, Schermerhorn, Savannah; Friendship, Wood, Turks-Island; Jemima, Wilton, Charleston.

Foreign Advice, received by the brig Peggy, from Bristol.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

We are extremely sorry to inform our readers, that the very favourable symptoms, which, for some days past, had given such pleasing hopes of his Majesty's speedy recovery, have since changed into appearances that furnish no small ground for alarm. The nourishment his Majesty took proved too powerful for his stomach. The sleep he had enjoyed did not bring with it that relief which was expected. During the whole of yesterday the King was very restless, having slept little, and that at short intervals, without any visible increase of strength. Though the fever is somewhat abated, this we understand is succeeded by a very considerable swelling in the head, so that the most favourable symptoms at present in his Majesty's deplorable condition, seems to rise from the discharge in his leg, which is said to be very great. From all these circumstances the medical gentlemen, we are now told, have their doubts; and as on so unhappy occasion, it is necessary that the Lord Chancellor shall have the most authentic information. Sir George Baker and Dr. Warren are every day in town, in Ormond-street, from whence they return again to Windsor.

Nov. 17. The accounts of his Majesty's health, as delivered at St. James's are conveyed in terms too indefinite and ambiguous to afford the least insight into the nature of his Majesty's complaint. Reasons of state have been urged for this wilful obscurity; but surely on a subject in which every Briton is so seriously affected, such a concealment is equally cruel and unjust.

After the messenger was dispatched to St. James's on Saturday, his Majesty gradually grew worse till the evening, when he fell asleep; in which state he continued so some hours but without any salutary effect—for from the period at which he awoke, till late last night when our express left Windsor, his disorder raged with all its pristine violence.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A Person regularly brought up in the Mercantile line, and well versed in book-keeping and accounts, and who can be well recommended. He will assist any merchant in posting their books, either at their stores, or at his own house. Accounts settled at the shortest notice, in the plainest manner. Enquire at the Printing Office, No. 3 Peck-slip.

Blood Vessels and Nerves,
With Tables of Explanation, and upwards of Sixty
Elegant Copper-Plates.
By Bernard Siegfried Albinus.
For Sale, at this Printing Office.

TO BE SOLD.
Cheap for Cash,
A few Cases of
Excellent Wine.
Enquire of the Printer.

Sloth, close at the bedside, as soon as ever I awake, pressing their different suits. One entreats me to get up, the other persuades me to lie still: and then they alternately give me various reasons, why I should rise, and why I should not. This detains me so long, as it is the duty of an impartial judge to hear all that can be said on either side, that before the pleadings are over, it is time to go to breakfast.

A N E C D O T E.

A Munster man being on board a man of war, was desired by his mess-mate to go down to the Steward's room for a can of small beer. Teague perceiving that preparations were then making for sailing immediately, refuse to go, saying, "Arrah by my shoul, and so while I am after going into the cellar to fetch drink for you, the ship will be after sailing, and leave me behind."

T O B E S O L D.

On easy terms of payment, or
On improving leases for a suitable time,
SEVERAL very valuable bodies of
Land, in the states of New-York
and Pennsylvania, near the boundary
line. They lay very conveniently for the
navigation of Delaware and Susquehan-
nah, and are all adjacent to, or inter-
sected by the new roads in Pennsylvania
to the state line and Teoga. These lands
abound with mill seats, and meadow
ground. Those in Pennsylvania are free
from quit rent. Lots will be given to the
settlers for places of worship and school-
houses. Apply at No. 47, Wall-street,
New-York, to
Dec. 21, 1788. LUDLOW & GOOLD.

By order of the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, Esq.
one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of
Judicature of the State of New-York:

NOTICE is hereby given to John Freebody, of
New-Port, in the State of Rhode-Island,
an absent debtor, and all others whom it may con-
cern, that on application of one of the creditors of
the said John Freebody to the said Justice, and in
pursuance of an act of the people of the state of New-
York presented in senate and assembly, entitled,
"An act for the relief against absconding and absent
debtors," passed the 4th day of April, 1786—He
the said Justice hath directed all the estate, real
and personal, of the said John Freebody, within
this state, to be seized; and that unless he, the said
John Freebody, an absent debtor, as aforesaid, shall
return and discharge his debts within one year after
the date hereof, all his estate, real and personal,
will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his
debts. Dated this 21st day of October, 1788. 29

THE MORALIST.

INDUSTRY and SLOTH

TOW many live in the world as beasts as if
they had never been born! they pass through
the air like a bird through the air, and leave not a track
behind them; waste the prime of their days in de-
liberating what they shall do; and bring them ten
years, without coming to any determination.
An indolent young man being asked why he lay in
bed so long, jocosely and carelessly answered,
Every morning of my life I am hearing causes.
Two fine girls, their names are Industry and

On the 30th day of MARCH next, will be pub-
lished (Printed on a good Type and fine paper).

By SAMUEL CAMPBELL,

No. 44, Hanover-Square, corner of the Old-Slip,
NEW-YORK.

THE L O U N G E R. A P E R I O D I C A L P A P E R.

Published at Edinburgh in the years, 1785, 1786
and 1787.

By the authors of the Mirror.

In two neat Duodecimo Volumes, price only 12s.
bound and lettered,

(being little more than half the price of the London
edition.)

For the information of the Public, the following
extracts respecting the character of the LOUNGER
are subjoined.

MANY of the papers in this work, will be
found replete with good sense and elegant writing;
and several of them enriched with pathetic touches
of nature, or genuine strokes of humour. We
have perused with particular pleasure those papers
which have the signature of Z. for which the pub-
lic is indebted to Mr. Mackenzie, the ingenious
author of the man of feeling.

"We could with great pleasure enrich our
Journal with extracts from this entertaining miscel-
lany; but as few readers of taste will deny them-
selves the pleasure of perusing these volumes, we
shall only transcribe the just and interesting ac-
count which is here given of a man, &c."

Monthly Review, Nov. 1787.

THE fashion of literary publication, which Eng-
land seems so long to have rejected, Scotland (now,
it would appear, arrived at the Augustan æra of
her literature) has, for some years, successfully
adopted; and to Mr. Mackenzie (author of those
admired novels—The Man of Feeling, The Man
of the World, &c.) with the assistance, it appears,
of the same gentleman who were his colleagues
in the "Mirror," we are now under the title of
the "Lounger," indebted for an assemblage of
papers conducted on the same principle as the pre-
ceding ones from the same quarter, but peened
with more elegance, more acumen, and more of
that enlarged knowledge of the follies and foibles
of human nature, which can never be illus-
trated with accuracy but by men who (trusting
not to mere book information) possess opportuni-
ties of mixing even as Loungers in the various
scenes of busy life, with talents to give to such
scenes animation, whether with the pen or the
pencil.

European Mag. July, 1787

Such encomiums as these have seldom been given to
any periodical publications since the days of Addison
many papers in the Lounger will be found superior to
those in the Spectator, and will form a necessary sup-
plement to that work.

N. B. A few copies will be printed on a fine
paper, to supply such gentlemen as choose to subscribe
previous to publication.

BONNET PAPER

To be had at this Printing Office.

Printing, in its greatest
variety, executed with neatness, accu-
cy and dispatch.

And to be Sold at this Printing Office,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

ALMANACKS

For the YEAR of our LORD

1789.

BLANKS

Of all Kinds, to be had at the Printing-
Office, No. 3, Peck-slip.

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Jan 31. 1789

N. Y. Weekly Messenger

Saturday morning last anchored in the harbour of Port Royal, his Majesty's ship Andromeda of 32 guns, commanded by his royal highness prince William Henry, from St. John's in the Bay of Fundy. His royal highness was saluted on entering the harbour by the forts, and his majesty's ships of war.

American Intelligence.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) Dec. 23.

Capt. Swain, of the Wilmington Packet, on his passage from Charleston to this port, on the 17th instant, saw a ship that was the new Bull's Island; all her lower masts standing, about 150 tons burthen, single-deck, with bright sides; supposed to be loaded with Northern pine boards—could discover no marks by which it might be known from whence she was, or her name.

We have been informed, that the above ship belonged to Bolton, and was bound from L'Orient to Charleston; but unfortunately struck on Cape Ronfain, where the Capt. and crew were obliged to abandon her, and proceeded in their boat to Charleston.

Capt. Latimer, on the 29th ult. off the Bar, took up the mast of a vessel, supposed to belong to a schooner that sailed from Charleston for this port, commanded by Captain Lard, which has not been heard of.

NORFOLK, January 7.

A gentleman just arrived from Trinidad, who came passenger in the schooner Chance, Captain Fortescue, bound for Philadelphia, informs, that the said schooner was cast away on Bodies' Island, near Currituck; in the night of the 25th ult. in a gale of wind; the crew and passengers saved; most part of the Cargo saved; but in a damaged condition. The vessel cannot be got off.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 31.

Extract of a letter from Nassau, New-Providence, dated November 22.

"On Thursday last, the ordnance store ship General Elliot, commanded by Lieutenant Rose, arrived here from Gibraltar.

"The Emperor of Morocco, after giving every assurance of amity and good understanding, has, all at once, without any apparent reason, altered his mind; and the garrison of Gibraltar is denied all supplies from his dominions.

"When General Elliot left Gibraltar, there was a Portuguese squadron there, whose object was to prevent the Algerine corsairs getting out of the Mediterranean.

"General O'Hara, the Lieutenant-Governor of present commands in Gibraltar, and by his conduct in that station, has gained the esteem and affection of both garrison and inhabitants."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta, Georgia, to his friend at Petersburg, Nov. 6.

"The political state of Georgia, at present, stands in a most disagreeable predicament, owing to two circumstances, viz. their dispute with the Creek Indians, and the depreciated state of their paper currency; the former has affected me very little, but I have suffered considerable by the latter; this in a great measure has cured me of the partiality I first had conceived of the place, and I wish before I came to it, I had adhered a little to the old maxim, "that it is better to bear the ills we have, than to fly to others that we know not of."

On account of the scarcity of provisions at Martinico, the Governor of that island, the 20th of Nov. 1788, published an ordinance, allowing the introduction of flour and bread of foreign manufacture, salt provisions, and any other eatables whatever, in foreign bottoms, into the ports of Port Royal, du Marin, de la Trinite, du Marigot, and la Rade de St. Pierre, until the 1st of March, 1789.

We hear from the Yonkers, that a leanto, in the possession of Col. H. Hughes, and occupied as a store for a number of articles, caught fire on the morning of the 22d inst. and, before it could be reached, the fire had got to such a head, that the whole building, with every thing in it, was entirely consumed, by which means a considerable part of the post-office public papers, with some private property, were lost.

A Massachusetts paper says—The public are cautioned to beware of Counterfeit Dollars, as many may be in circulation; a gang of counterfeiters being lately detected at Bethelhem, in Connecticut. They were surprised in the very act of coining, and their apparatus and some base money properly secured.

The Captain of an American vessel, lately arrived here from Georgia, gives as a certainty, that he brought here passenger, a Captain, who assured him, that during his last voyage to the West-Indies, he found lost upon the reefs of Turk's-Island, the King of Spain's brig L'Infanta, (commanded the three last years by the French Captain Larrefel) then commanded by the Lieutenant of the Spanish navy La Madrie, who sailed from this harbor last October for the Havannah; that the said Captain received on board his vessel the said Lieutenant and his crew, and carried them to Barralou, in the island of Cuba, for which service he received three hundred rix dollars.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, to a Gentleman in Providence, Rhode-Island.

"Altho the Creeks have ceased hostilities for the present, yet we are attacked by a tribe of Indians called the Simonoles, who inhabit a part of Florida; they are not acknowledged by the Creeks as a part of their nation. Mr. Gilivray sent us word lately, that he will strictly attend to the suspension of hostilities till April next; all our frontier inhabitants continue to live in forts.

"A banditti of rascals, consisting of 70 or 80 men from the Bahama Islands, have lately arrived in the southern parts of our state, professedly to join the Indians and plunder the state. They have an armed vessel in an Indian river, south of Augustine, to receive the plunder, consisting of negroes, cattle, &c. It is said with confidence, that Lord Dunmore, Governor of the Bahamas, gives countenance to their proceedings, and that the officers of this abandoned corps frequently dine at his table. By this you may see what you have to expect, should it be your unhappy lot to be attacked under the present poor, weak and unenergetic government of the United States.

"Our crops have been good this season—we have produced from 12 to 15,000 barrels of rice, which sells at 10/6 per cwt. 4000 hogsheds of tobacco, which now goes at 16/4, with other kinds of produce in the same proportion.

"Our old State Constitution, which is much like that of Pennsylvania, consisting of a single House of Assembly, is found so defective that a convention is ordered to frame a new one; our present ideas are, that the new one shall be nearly similar to the New Federal Constitution—am sorry to hear that your state still continues averse to the New Government."

Yesterday arrived the Brig Edward, Captain Sims, from Bristol, who informs, that the day before he left Bristol an express arrived from Lon-

don, informing, that the life of his Britannic Majesty was despaired of, and that the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent.

That the provinces of France are again in tumult, on the subject of their election to send representatives to the States General. They insist on the old form, which admits a greater number of deputies to the national assembly, than either the Crown or the Nobles are inclined to allow them. The Parliament of Brittany has published a decree, concluding in these words "That every Minister who advises the Crown against the ancient manner of assembling the states of the kingdom is a traitor to his country."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Nov. 11.

"It is with concern, we inform you that the King has been at the point of death for some days past. Yesterday and the day before the physicians despaired of him; in the morning he was something better, but it is much feared he will not live."

Extract of another letter from London, dated Nov. 13.

"The King has been for some time greatly indisposed; his physicians say his disorder is an anasarca. It has totally deprived him of his senses, and he is confined in a strait waistcoat. There is some talk of appointing a regency, but it puzzles all the politicians and lawyers to determine by whom the appointment is to be made, as the King's imbecility renders him incapable of assenting to an act of parliament, and without such assent no statute can be enacted."

ARRIVALS since our last.

Ship William, Hayes, Liverpool.

Brig Edward, Sims, Bristol.

Sloops, Friendship, Eldridge, Washington N.C. Industry, Dunn, Bolton; Jane, Little, St. Eustatia; Nancy and Polly, Bransby, Cape-Fear.

A large Royal Folio,

Containing Twenty-four

Anatomical Tables of the Human Muscles, and a compleat System of the Blood Vessels and Nerves,

With Tables of Explanation, and upwards of Sixty Elegant Copper-Plates.

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A few Cases of

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Bibles, testaments, spel-

ling-books, Watts's psalms and hymns, young gentlemen and ladies monitor, school-masters assistant, pocket dictionary, ledgers and journals, blank cyphering-books, writing do. sealing wax and wafers, quills, black lead pencils, writing paper, seamans journals, and a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, may be had at the Printing-Office, No. 3, Peck-slip.

BONNET PAPER

To be had at this Printing Office.



The COURT of APOLLO.

ENIGMA for the MEN.

MATTER by me can no existence claim,
Altho' 'tis matter makes me what I am:
No immaterial being I can boast,
Yet am by mental faculties produc'd.
I have no parts, and yet extension know:
No thought have I, yet oft your soul I shew.
As opposite as day is to the night,
Hatred to love, or pain to soft delight;
I sometimes to my very self appear:
Wonder not fair one, you can make it clear.
With angels kind, with devils too I dwell;
The friends of man, or instruments of hell:
From India unto Lapland I am seen,
In polish'd courts, and on the village green:
From haunts of men I never can depart,
'Tho' oft far distant from one human heart.
To be, and not to be, is wondrous strange:
As wondrous full, to be the same in change.
The villain oft brings me to his aid,
When full resolv'd t' employ th' assassin's blade;
Me he assumes, when most he would deceive;
And make the widow, or the orphan grieve.
With roaring folly I am always seen:
Sometimes in company with tears I've been.
With fair *Clarissa* views her angel boy,
Where centers all her comfort, all her joy;
Some dear ideas to her mind he brings,
And draws soft sorrows from their chrysal springs:
If join'd with me, such tender grief appears;
'Tis grief no more, 'tis rapture drown'd in tears.
When grave *Lorenzo* with a scornful look,
Hears some pert coxcomb criticise his book;
To make the sting of his contempt more keen,
He throws me, where I never else am seen:
Then opposite I turn, to what I am,
When *Chloe* sees me in the limpid stream:
Yet always was, and still remain the same.
Lais, by me can fiercest rage disarm;
'To me her beauties owe her greatest charm:
Lost-times aid the conquest of her eye,
And give a melting sweetness to her sigh.
So well the fair one knows my magic pow'r,
She ne'er appears without me for an hour:
But often gives me to her tender swain,
Who, all in raptures, views the fatal chain:
For now a chain I am, and fatal; where
'Two of sweet *Flora's* brightest charms appear.
On sprightly mirth I constantly attend;
And always am return'd from friend to friend:
By friends and lovers, I the best am us'd;
By knaves, and flatterers, the worst abus'd.
'Tis with the fair, I am the most admir'd;
'Tis from the great, I chiefly am desir'd:
If now thou cannot find me out at once,
Go block, go puzzle, and be still a dunce.
This polish'd compliment, perhaps may bring
Myself, or sulky brother to explain the thing.

B L A N K S

Of all Kinds, to be had at the Printing-
Office, No. 3, Peck-slip.

THE MORALIST.

HUMAN LIFE.

IN it there is no pleasure to be found, but what
has cost as some pains; but what we have
fought our way to, thro' nature's perverse byass,
and besieging temptations. Unbought pleasure is not
the growth of earth. This is a militant state, nor
must man unbuckle his armour till he puts on his
shroud, for the victorious veteran may meet with a
defeat. Nothing in life's review, but what may
call our trophies, or spoils taken in war. What
else is vanished as a dream? What have I said
vanished as a dream?—Would'st thou God it was!
not! Far from it! Every moment is immortal!
Every moment shall return, and lay its whole
freights, nothing lost, its every whisper, every
thought, before thee; and those of him who
sent it to men on this commission, and commands it
back, at the stated day, to make its report; to be
registered in eternity, for the perusal of angels, and
the justification of their King.

By order of the Hon. John Slofs Hobart, Esq.
one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of
Judicature of the State of New-York:

NOTICE is hereby given to John Freebody, of
New-Port, in the State of Rhode-Island,
an absent debtor, and all others whom it may con-
cern, that on application of one of the creditors of
the said John Freebody to the said Justice, and in
pursuance of an act of the people of the state of New-
York represented in senate and assembly, entitled,
"An act for the relief against absconding and absent
debtors," passed the 4th day of April, 1786—He
the said Justice hath directed all the estate, real
and personal, of the said John Freebody, within
this state, to be seized; and that unless he, the said
John Freebody, an absent debtor, as aforesaid, shall
return and discharge his debts within one year after
the date hereof, all his estate, real and personal,
will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his
debts. Dated this 21st day of October, 1788. 29

TO BE SOLD,

On easy terms of payment, or
T O B E L E T,

On improving leases for a suitable time,
SEVERAL very valuable bodies of
Land, in the states of New-York
and Pennsylvania, near the boundary-
line. They lay very conveniently for the
navigation of Delaware and Susquehan-
nah, and are all adjacent to, or inter-
sected by the new roads in Pennsylvania
to the state line and Teoga. These lands
abound with mill seats, and meadow
ground. Those in Pennsylvania are free
from quit rent. Lots will be given to the
settlers for places of worship and school-
houses. Apply at No. 47, Wall-street,
New-York, to
Dec. 23, 1788. LUDLOW & GOOLD.

Printing, in its greatest
variety, executed with neatness, accu-
racy and dispatch.

A N E C D O T E.

SOME gentlemen being in a tavern, in the height
of their jolity, in came a friend of theirs, whose
name was Sampson. Ah, said one, we may now be
securely merry, fearing neither serjeant nor baliff;
for though a thousand such Philistines should come,
here is Sampson, who is able to brain them all. Sir,
replied Sampson, I may boldly attack the number
you speak of, provided you will lend me one of your
jaw bones.

On the 30th day of MARCH next, will be pub-
lished (Printed on a good Type and fine paper).

By SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
No. 44, Hanover-Square, corner of the Old-Slip,
NEW-YORK.

**THE
L O U N G E R.**

PERIODICAL PAPER.

Published at Edinburgh in the years, 1785, 1786
and 1787.

By the authors of the Mirror.

In two neat Duodecimo Volumes, price only 12s.
bound and lettered,

(being little more than half the price of the London
edition.)

For the information of the Public, the following
extracts respecting the character of the LOUNGER
are subjoined.

"MANY of the papers in this work, will be
found replete with good sense and elegant writing;
and several of them enriched with pathetic touches
of nature, or genuine strokes of humour. We
have perused with particular pleasure those papers
which have the signature of Z. for which the pub-
lic is indebted to Mr. Mackenzie, the ingenious
author of the man of feeling.

"We could with great pleasure enrich our
Journal with extracts from this entertaining miscel-
lany; but as few readers of taste will deny them-
selves the pleasure of perusing these volumes, we
shall only transcribe the just and interesting ac-
count which is here given of a man, &c."

Monthly Review, Nov. 1787.

THE fashion of literary publication, which Eng-
land seems so long to have rejected, Scotland (now,
it would appear, arrived at the Augustan era of
her literature) has, for some years, successfully
adopted; and to Mr. Mackenzie (author of those
admired novels—The Man of Feeling, The Man
of the World, &c.) with the assistance, it appears,
of the same gentleman who were his colleagues
in the "Mirror," we are now under the title of
the "Lounge," indebted for an assemblage of
papers conducted on the same principle as the pre-
ceding ones from the same quarter, but penned
with more elegance, more acumen, and more of
that enlarged knowledge of the follies and foibles
of human nature, which can never be illus-
trated with accuracy but by men who (trusting
not to mere book information) possess opportuni-
ties of mixing even as Loungers in the various
scenes of busy life, with talents to give to such
scenes animation, whether with the pen or the
pencil.

European Mag. July, 1787.
Such encomiums as these have seldom been given to
any periodical publications since the days of Addison;
many papers in the Lounge will be found superior to
those in the Spectator, and will form a necessary sup-
plement to that work.

N. B. A few copies will be printed on a fine
paper, to supply such gentlemen as choose to subscribe
previous to publication.